VOLUME XXXVII, NO. 206.

FRIDAY.

KANSAS CITY, JANUARY 4, 1895.

FRIDAY.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE WOODS AROUND TOPEKA ARE FULL OF THEM JUST NOW.

THEY ARE ALL VERY CAPABLE.

BUT LITTLE CHANGE IN THE SENA-TORIAL SITUTAION.

ADY'S FRIENDS CLAIM HE LEADS

BURTON'S ADHERENTS DENY THIS AND FARMER SMITH IS HOPEFUL.

Cy Leland and Major Hood Are Conducting Their Campaigns Quietly and Have Many Earnest Supporters-Lobdell Seems to Be Ahead for Speaker.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 3 .- (Special.) There is little real change in the senatorial situation to-day. Members have continued to arrive until a majority of the house of happy, good natured crowd they appear to the crowd increases, but no more accurate figures can be made now than a week ago The developments of to-day are a little more favorable to Ady. It is the opinion of the talent that he stands next to Bur ton in the contest at this time. His managers say that he leads the field, but disinterested outsiders still concede that honor

Mr. Leland does not talk for publication, and his campaign is being conducted so unostentatiously that it makes no noise, but it is followed by a well-knit organization from the northern portion of the state that will be very much in evidence when the balloting commences.

remain until the end. "Farmer" Smith is also active at headquarters, and feels hopeful that the crown may adorn his brow. To a reporter he said: "I look for a deadlock, which may not be easily broken. No candidate has anywhere near enough votes to nominate him, and in the shakeup which must follow, no man can even make a good guess where the caucus nom-

favorable to Lobdell. In the opinion of many he will have votes enough to nominate on the first ballot. However, this is rot conceded by either of his opponents, and if headway was made at all to-day it was in the direction of Mr. Benedict. The talk on the speakership remains favorable to Lobdell. In the opinion of

The caucus to determine officers of the house will probably be held on Monday night next. A movement was started to-day to hold the caucus on Saturday night, but this is generally regarded with disfavor, as it might be taking snap judgment on members who may not arrive until the day beforesthe house convenes.

Two other Benyblican equipmes will have Two other Republican caucuses will have to be held before the important matters are settled. One will be held immediately preceding the 15th, at which date the state printer must be elected, and one, of course, will be held immediately preceding the senatorial election, which falls on January 22. If precedent is followed, the caucus next If precedent is followed, the caucus next Monday night will nominate a speaker

Monday night will nominute a speaker, speaker pro tem, sergesant-at-arms, chief clerk, chaplain, head doorkeeper, chief enrolling clerk and head janitor. Two years ago, however, even the pages were so chosen, but this has not been customary. For chief clerk the candidates are: John Q. Royce, of Phillipsburg: Frank I. Brown, of Garnett: H. L. Millard, of Rice county, and Alex Banks, of Topeka. The leaders in strength developed are Brown and Royce, Mr. Brown was chief clerk of the last house, and Mr. Royce was his assistant.

For sergeant-at-arms a larger field has For sergeant-at-arms a larger lield has appeared. They are: C. C. Clevenger, of Woodson; A. C. Jordan, of Rice; Sil Dixon, of Sumner; R. M. Miller, of Shawnee; R. Curry, of Jefferson; A. H. Burtis, of Garden City, and W. P. Wilcox, of Lyon. Mr. Clevenger was sergeant-at-arms of the last house. If there is a leader in this contest be is not known to the outsiders.

he is not known to the outsiders.
For chaplain, Rev. Bright and Rev. Sulli-For chapiain, 16 V. Bright and Rev. Salit-van, both of Topeka, and both of whom have been chapiain of the house, are the prominent candidates.

For assistant chief clerk, but three names have been presented: L. Sears and D. T. Palmer, of Topeka; John M. Steele, of Lawrence, and Tom Jackson, of New-

For the minor offices the name of the

For the minor offices the name of the candidate is legion.

The legislature will convene at noon on Thesday next, when the outgoing governor will present his message. As the inauguration of the new state officers does not occur until Monday, the lith inst. Governor Lewelling will have just six days to serve after the legislature meets, and he has taken the opportunity to prepare a long message. On the 14th, or soon thereafter, Governor Morrill will deliver his message to the joint body.

An Old Settier Dead. Woodbine, Kas., Jan. 3.—(Special.) Michael Wandler, a wealthy old settler of Central Kansas, died on his farm east of here while watering his stock at Lyon creek. He was stricken with heart disease and lay undiscovered for many hours.

He came to Kansas in 1859. A Kentucky Editor Assaulted. Lexington, Ky., Jan. 3.—This aftermoon John T. Shelby, law partner of Colonel Breckingidge, assaulted Editor Charles C. Moore, of the Blue Grass Blade, with a cane, breaking it over his head. He then out a bunch of Moore's whiskers, ge S. Shanklin, another lawyer, and

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lished in his paper this afternoon an open letter to Madeline Pollard, requesting her to so on the lecture platform with him, now that Colonel Breckinings is lecturing. He says she had more sense than Breckinings and all his lawyers, mentioning Shelby among the rest, and that she did not lie like all of them had done.

LEAVENWORTH ARMY PRISON.

Judge Crozier in Washington Opposing the Proposed Transfer to the Department of Justice.

Washington, Jan. 3.—(Special.) Judge Robert (Foxler, of Leavenworth, is looking after the bill to place the military prison at Leavenworth under the control of the department of justice. He is opposed to the bill, and states that in this position he is backed by the leading men of his community. The judge spent some time to-day with Chairman Outhwaite, of the military committee, and also conferred military committee, and also conferred with General Curtis, of New York, who introduced the bill.

Chairman Outhwaite says that in making the fight for the change he is simply carrying out the wishes of the secretary of war, and he does not see how he can abandon it until the secretary gives his consent. It also appears that the attorney general wants the change made.

consent. It also appears that the attorney general wants the change made.

Judge Crozier says that the people of Leavenworth would rather see the military prison abondoned and no prisoners of any kind kept there than to have it turned over to the department of justice to be used in that way. He is informed by the officials at the war department that the plan adopted will cause the prison to be abandoned very soon anyway. They propose to keep their military prisoners at the various guarihouses over the country, and not subject them to prison life. The war department does not care to retain control over the property, but would like to turn it over either to the department of justice or to the interior. It is usual to turn over all abandoned property of this sort to the interior, but in this case the department of justice wants to establish some prisons to be used by the United States, and it has occurred to the attorney general that it would be well to make a beginning with the Leavenworth prison.

It was stated at the department of justice to-day that should the Leavenworth prison. It was stated at the department of justice to-day that should the Leavenworth prison come into its possession, arrangements would be made to keep as many prisoners there as could be provided for, about 50. It was also stated that, with the use of the work of the prison with yery little cost, and in due time it would from the sec

tions could be made to the prison with very little cost, and in due time it would have a capacity of several thousand. It is contemplated to make it a central prison for the great West, believing at that point living expenses could be reduced very low, and also that the prisoners could be untilized in work, providing equipment for the army.

At present the United States has no prison, and it is compelled to pay a certain amount for the maintenance of each prisoner, and states operating prisons where United States prisoners are kept get the use of the labor. In this way, it is claimed at the department, the United States is continually at a needless expense, and to overcome this it has been conclude to embark into the enterprise of operating a prison. Hundreds of prisoners convicted in United States courts come from the vicinity of Leavenworth, taking in Oklahoma and Indian Territories and Arkansas. Most of the prisoners from that Arkansas. Most of the prisoners from that time and that in view of the fact the mili-tary prison would be entirely abandoned, it would be well to allow the department of justice to take charge of it. This plan he believed would meet the approval of the business men of Leavenworth, but under the representations of Judge Crozier, the people of Leavenworth do not take this view of the situation. Judge Broder-ick says that they are the parties inter-ested, and if they don't want the change made he will willingly allow the advice of Judge Crozier to be followed.

slide it through the house, and in the Outhwalte change his mind, this plan will be carried

THE "INS" AND THE "OUTS."

They Do the Handsome Thing by Each Other in Howell County.

West Plains, Mo., Jan. 3 .- (Special.) The new county officers, who are all Republicans, gave a banquet to the retiring officlais at the Commercial house, this city The principal business and professional men of the county were also present, and, after doing full justice to a sumptuous game and oyster supper, speechmaking and social talk was indulged in.

Dr. M. B. Chandler acted as toastmaster and the following toasts were responded to The "Outs," by M. B. Clark, who was a deputy insurance commissioner under Gov-ernor Francis: "The City of West Plains," ernor Francis; "The City of West Plains," by J. A. Truex, mayor of this city, and editor of the Journal; "The Press," by Hon. J. C. Kerby, former editor of the Gazette; the "Bar," by Attorney S. L. Galloway; a humorous essay, by Judge B. B. Canterberry, and an original poem, by Judge D. F. Martin were loudly applicated, and concluded the programme. Every of and concluded the programme. Every of-fice in the county is now filled by a Re-publican, for the first time in its history,

STOLE HIS OWN DAUGHTER.

An El Reno Man Kidnaps His Child at Wabash, Ind., and Escapes.

divorced wife. Scott married his wife in Kansas five years ago, and they soon after moved to El Reno. There he is alleged to have maltreated her, and she procured a divorce and the custody of the child, and was brought to Wabash by her relatives. Scott came here and charged his ex-wife with amproper conduct. Last Monday he assaulted William McClellend because of jealousy, giving him a terrific beating. This morning he loltered about Mrs. Scott's home till the child appeared, when he seized her and ran for the Big Four train, southward. Officers are after him. Much excitement was caused by the kidnaping, and the mother of the child is frantic.

Much excitement was caused by the kith naping, and the mother of the child is frantle.

MISSOURI DOCTORS MEET.

Central District Medical Society Holds a Session in Sedalia.

Sedalia, Mo., Jaz. S.—(Special.) The Central District Medical Society, of Missouri, held its quarterly meeting here to-day. There was a good attendance and the following papers were read and discussed: "Tracheotomy," by Dr. J. D. Poilts, Boonville: "Diseases of Memory," by Dr. W. O. Duniap, Sedalia; "Are the Tubes and Ovaries to Be Sacrificed in All Caces of Sapinghis," by Dr. H. C. Crowell, Kansas City; "On the Duration of Life After the Appearance of Retinitis Albuminuria," by Dr. J. H. Thompson, Kansas City; "Ectopic Pregnancy—Extra Tubal," by Dr. C. Lester Hall, Kansas City.

An interesting report of a surgical case by Dr. A. F. Dresel concluded the session.

Pettis County Is Well Off.

Bedalia, Mo., Jan. 3.—(Special.) The abstract of the assessment of Pettis county for 1886 shows the value of real estate is 18,682 ioo and the personal 2,366,000, making a tetal of \$10,67,100.

TURPIE ANSWERED.

SENATOR MORGAN REPLIES TO HIS STRICTURES ON THE CANAL BILL.

SARCASTIC ARRAIGNMENT.

THE INDIANA SENATOR'S "CONSPICU. OUS ERRORS OF FACT."

In the House the Time Was Mostly Taken Up in Discussing the New Currency Measure - Springer Twitted Upon His Inconsistency.

Washington, Jan. I.—The resolution heretofore introduced by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), relating to the occupation of rooms in the pasement of the senate wing of the capitol for restaurant purposes, gave rise to an in-teresting debate during the morning hour of the session of the senate to-day. Mr. Allen severely criticised the practice of furnishing to the proprietors of the restau-rant free of cost his furniture, ice, etc., and asserted it was a violation of the statutes and constituted largeny of the public funds Mesars, Hale (Rep., Mc.) and Manderson (Rep., Neb.) replied to the observations of Mr. Allen and defended the existing practice. No action was taken on the resolu-

The remainder of the day was taken up by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) in a speech on the Nicaraguan canal bill, in which he replied in detail to the arguments advanced by Mr. Turple (Dem., Ind.) in opposition

The senate reassembled at noon to-day after the holiday recess. About thirty senators were present when Vice President Stevenson called the body to order, and more came in during the reading of the

The chair laid before the senate a letter from the secretary of state transmitting a dispatch from the United States ambassa dor at Paris saying that he had delivered to the widow of the late President Carnot engrossed copies of resolutions of sympathy of the American congress relative to the death of President Carnot. After the presentation of sundry resolu-tions and memorials Mr. Sherman, from the

tions and memorials Mr. Sherman, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported and the senate passed the resolution herefolore introduced by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, calling on the president for correspondence and other papers relative to the delivery by the United States consul at Shanghai of two Japanese clizens to the Chinese authorities; also asking for information as to whether the two Japanese were put to death after being tortured. Further, whether there was any understanding with weath after being tortured. Further, whether there was any understanding with the Chinese government that United States officers should aid, assist and give safe conduct to any Japanese citizens desiring to leave China, etc.

The resolution of Mr. Allen, relating to the senate restaurant, was then taken in

should not be furnished by the government

should not be furnished by the government.
Senators Hale and Manderson thought
the best interests of the senate demanded
there be no change.
At 2 o'clock the resolution went over and
the senate proceeded to the consideration
of the Nicaraguan canal bill.
Mr.Morgan had the floor to make a speech
on the bill, but before he began the senate,
on motion of Mr. Squire (Rep., Wash.),
passed a bill granting an American register
to the vessels kinda, of North Carolina.

to the vessels Linda, of North Carolina and Archer, of Washington.

The senator consumed a great portion of

The senator consumed a great portion of his speech in controverting the statements made by the senator from Indiana (Mr Turpie), in his three days speech against the bill, before the holiday recess. He quoted liberally from the speech, and paid considerable attention to "the conspicuous errors of fact" upon which the senator's argument is based. The senator had contended, said Mr. Mor-

ran, that the company must complete the ennal by 1897, ten years from the date a which the concessions were granted. The fact was, however, asserted Mr. Morgan that the company had two years to make preliminary arrangements, and ten year after that, or until October, 1899, to com

rdinary manner.
Mr. Morgan declared if the senator's pocition regarding the possibility of the successful completion of the canal in view of cessful completion of the canal in view of the obstacles named by him, was correct, the substitute offered by Mr. Turple, pro-viding for a survey to ascertain the prac-ticability of construction, was illogical, if the pictures drawn by the senator from If the pictures drawn by the schator from Indiana of the conditions existing were true, there could be nothing but an affront to Nicaragua in a survey designed to bring his sketches into a stronger light and to display that country in horrible rakedness. If the company had gone to London instead of coming to Washington for a charter, the canal would now be compared to the company had gone to the company had gone to be compared to the company had gone to the company had gone to the company had gone to the company to the company the company to the company to the company that the company to the company pleted, or nearly so, and it would, like the Suez canal, be under the civil and mili-tary control of Great Britain.

An El Reno Man Kidnaps His Child at Wabash, Ind., and Escapes.

Wabash, Ind., Jan. 3.—A bold case of kidnaping occurred here to-day. Phillip Scott, of El Reno, I. T., caime to Wabash Scott, of El Reno, I. T., caime to Wabash and stole his 4-year-old daughter from his divorced wife. Scott married his wife in Kansas five years ago, and they soon after moved to El Reno. There he is alleged to have maitreated her, and she procured a divorce and the custody of the child, and was brought to Wabash by her relatives. Scott came here and charged his ex-wife with improper conduct. Last Monday he assaulted William McClellend because of the state of the child, and with improper conduct. Last Monday he assaulted William McClellend because of the state of the composition to his friendship. Indeed, it may be that the case of the composition to his is the worst feature in it, according to his President Harrison's support of the bill is the worst feature in it, according to his way of viewing the matter. I shall be sorry if such a fact should so taint the whole scheme that the senator cannot stomach it. There was a man, I am told, who was advised by his doctor to abstain totally from strong drink, and to take cold water exclusively. He protested that if he water exclusively. He protested that if he

analysis."

Before Mr. Morgan finished his remarks
the senate at 5 o'clock adjourned.

Proceedings in the House.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The house presented an animated scene when it was called to order by Speaker Crisp to day after the holiday recess. The galleries were crowded, and over half the members were in their seats. In the diplomatic gallery were the Japanese minister and his secretary, and many prominent personages booked MR. Springer, in charge of the currency bill, out him off with a motion to go into committee of the whole for the further consideration of that bill. Accordingly, the house went into committee, Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn), in the chair, and Mr. Illack (Dem., Ga.), a member of the banking and currency committee, took the theory in favor of the bill. banking and currency cou the floor in favor of the bill.

the floor in favor of the bill.

The debate started slougishty. Mr. Black denied at the outset that the basic-big and currency committee had heard only national bankers while considering the pending measure, and had turned a deaf car to all others. He met and parried the crifficiary and the property of the control of th ear to all others. He met and parried the criticisme, and gave an historical review of the financial doctrines of Democratic presidents from Jefferson to Cleveland. Legislation had not caused all the misfortunes under which the people were suffering, he said. It might have contributed to their misfortunes and he believed the passage of the present bill would contribute to their relief, but he deprecated the feeding abread in the land that for all the soling abroad in the land that for all the

feeding abread in the land that for all the ills and misfortunes of the people, they should turn to congress.

Mr. Black's advocacy of state banks of issue was ardent, but he concluded by expressing, amid applause, the opinion that the only real function of the government was the colnage of gold and silver. Mr. Hangen (Rep., Wis.), who followed,

The described the bill as a crude, itl-con-sidered measure, fraught with dangers to the country, and created considerable amusement by his reference to Mr. Springamusement by his reference to Mr. Spring-er's position last summer, when he (Springer) antagonized the repeal of the state bank tax. He referred to Mr. Springer as the most "agile" member on the floor, one whose vace had been on the floor, one whose vace had been on every side of every question, and sail the administration had made no mistake when it had elected him to press the proposi-tion for a "flexible and clastic" currency. At the conclusion of Mr. Haugen's re-marks, Mr. McCreary (Dem., Kv.), who At the conclusion of Mr. Hauren's remarks, Mr. McCreary (Dem. Ky.), who was a member of the Brussels monetary conference, took the floor in favor of the measure. He said he had examined all the plans suggested for a reform of the currency, and he regarded the Carlisle bill, as amended by this Springer medification, as the best solution of the problem offered. He was onnowed, he said, to funding the the best solution of the problem offered. He was opposed, he said, to funding the greenbacks with interest bearing bonds. He believed the banking business should be divorced from the government; that the greenbacks should be retired by the surplus revenues as rapidly as possible, and that a safe and elastic currency should be provided. These objects, he thought, would be attained by the passage of the tending bill.

nding bill. Mr. McCreary expressed the opinion that n the event of the failure of some cur-ency legislation at this session \$100,000,000 or \$150,000,000 of bonds would have to be is-

Mr. McCreary did not answer that ques-tion directly, but said that as the inderse-ment of the president and secretary of the treasury had been given to this bill all the members of the house should unite in an arnest and sincere effort to reform the earnest and sincere effort to reform the currency and give relief to the treasury. Mr. McCroary yielded a few minutes of his time to his colleague. Mr. Buckner, the new Democratic member from Kentucky, who spoke briefly in favor of the bill. In the course of the latter's remarks he culo-

this in teto."

Mr. Adams (Rep. Pa.) opposed the bill, attacking some of the provisions vigorously, and especially the revival of state sanks. While speaking of the depression visting in all exterprises, he referred to the decline of 50 cents a ton on the price of coal which is said bad out the model. coal, which he said had cost the peop

Mr. Simpson (Pop. Kas.) seized on thi fatement and asked Mr. Adams who this oss fell on, producers or consumers.
"On the miners, the holders of railroad shares, etc.," replied Mr. Adams.
"That's what i warned to get at," said

Mr. Simpson.
"The gentleman speaks for a class," con-itmed Mr. Adans, "Legislation should be for the benefit of all, capitalists, miners

sked Mr. Adams, turning inquisitor asked Mr. Adams, furning inquisitor,
"I thought so, under proper conditions,"
responded Mr. Simpson, "But under the
present system, after wheat goes through
the milling and railroad monopolies, the
consumer gets no benefit of the raduced
price of wheat."

When Mr. Adams concluded the committee rade.

Mr. Quiry again attempted to get con-Mr. Quigg again attempted to get con-sideration for his New York postoffice re-olution, but Mr. Springer objected and it was referred to the committee on post-offices and postronds and then at 4% the house adjourned.

COSTLY BLAZE AT COFFEYVILLE.

The Masonie Block Destroyed by Fire for

the Fourth Time in Three Years. Coffeyville, Kas., Jan. 3 - (Special.) One of the most destructive fires in the history of this city occurred this morning at I o'clock. The large part of what is known as the Masonic block is in ruins. The contents of nearly all the buildings were contents of nearly all the buildings were also burned. A strong wind was blowing from the south, and for a time it looked as though the main business part of the city would be destroyed. Perry Easly, of Skiatook, I. T., was caught by a falling wall and crushed so badly that he will die. The loss on the buildings and contents will reach \$50,000; partially covered by insurance. This is the fourth time, inside of three years, that this same block has been partly destroyed by fire.

A SEDALIA BOY'S HEROIC DEED. He Rushes Through Flames and Saves the

Lives of Brother and Sister.

Sedalia, Mo., Jan. 3.—(Special.) Two little children of Heary Steffens, aged 5 and 6 years, while attempting to light the candles on a Christmas tree last night, set the tinsel and cotten decorations on fire. The flames spread rapidly to lace curtains and parior furniture, and the children were penned in by a wall of fire. Henry Steffens, Jr., aged 15, rushed through the flames and dragged both of them, their clothing on fire, through a window. The little ones escaped with a few burns, but their rescuer was badly burned about the bands and arms.

Boy Run Over by Cars.
Sedalia, Mo., Jun. 3.—(Special.) John
Riley, aged 19 years, was run over by a
Missouri, Kansas & Texas freight train in
East Sedalia this afternoon. His injuries

MORE REJOICING.

REPUBLICANS ELECT THE SPEAKER OF THE MISSOURI HOUSE.

HON, B. F. RUSSELL THE MAN.

HE MAKES AN ELOQUENT AND INSPIR-ING ADDRESS.

BIG SCARE AMONG DEMOCRATS.

THEY COME VERY NEAR LOSING THE SENATE ORGANIZATION.

of the House, Greatly to the Disgust of Some of the Democratic Members-Notes.

Mr. D. Bell, a Colored Man, Elected Folder

The house convened this morning at 10 clock with Temporary Speaker Pettijohn

The reading of the journal was disofficers was begun, the first order of busness being the election of speaker Mr. Swanger, of Sullivan, nominated B.

F. Russell, the Republican caucus nom-J. F. Davidson, of Marion county the Democratic caucus nomines, was put The vote stood 49 to 54, resulting in the dection of Russell as the first Republican speaker of the house in twenty-five years. The names of Rudolph Mueller, of St. Charles county, and Paul B. Moore, of Mississippi county, the caucus nominees for speaker pro tem, were presented. Mueller was elected by the regular Republican majority.

The names of the other caucus nominees were presented, the vote resulting in the lection of the Republication nominees. At 12:30 o'clock the house took a recess intil 2 o'clock.

At the afternoon session of the house Glies Bell, of Fulton, was elected folder vilhout an opposing candidate being nomnated against him. Mr. Bell is of Afrian decent. But little more than 1 per cent of the negro blood courses in his veins. However, he has been advertised is a "nigger" and hence his nomination fired the Democratic heart. Davidson, of he rules and that the vote suspending the the rules and that the vote suspending the rules was not by two-thirds. The point of order developed a brief debate. Bothwell, of Pettis, ended it by pointing to the fact that the rules only required a majority to suspend! Temporary Speaker Pettijohn declared the point of order not well taken, and announced Bell's election.

The temporary chairman announced that the election of officers of the house was completed and he then appointed hittinger, of Buchanan; Bothwell, of Pettis, and Davidson, of Marion, as a committee of three to escort Speaker Russell to the stand. As the committee walked to Russell to the which, however, was discounted as they walked to the speaker's stand. The temporary speaker, in a few well chosen words, introduced Mr. Russell, who addressed the house as follows;

"Gentlemen of the house of representa-

ard difference between a Democrat and a Republican was the latter believed in protection and the former did not.

"There is just as radical a difference between a Democrat and a Populist," said he. "The latter believes the government can care recate flat money and the Democrat denies, this in two."

De a periosed the bill, but once touched with the fire of cloquence and moved by the soul of wisdom, one and moved by the soul of wisdom, on might well shrink from the position yo entative of this great and glorious com-nonwealth the honor and the responsibilmonweath the honor and the responsibility is well high overwhelming. Here have resided men whose reputation was world-vide and of whom it may be said that hough now gone hence, to stami in their diages is a grave responsibility and one has but for your expension for the control of the cont hat, but fo your expected forbearance not promised assistance, I could not ven-

and promised assistance, I could not ven-ture to attempt.

"We are here the servants of all the peo-ple to do their will as faithful representa-tives. While each of us was nominated as a party candidate and so elected, we are now the chosen servants of all and have been inducted into office under a solemn cath to discharge our duties under the constitution and by the help of the Divine One who rules the interes. Let us be ne who rules the universe. Let us no orget that sacred obligation, but labor to forget that sacred obligation, but labor to-mether as men and patriots, that the wel-fare of the state may be advanced; that the education of the people may be en-couraged; that economy may prevail in the conduct of public affairs; that honesty and fairness may be advanced in all depart-ments of the public service; that the maerial interests of the state may be mainterial interests of the state may be main-tained and that peace and prosperity may sit at every fireside in the land and there be constant and abiding guests. As a party man, the only word I will say is that to me this is the dawning of a new era in this glorious commonwealth, but if that era shall be filled with brightness and story is for us to say by sections and not aftery is for us to say by sections and not that cra shall be filled with brightness and glory is for us to say by actions and not by words. If we shall be goverened by loyalty, moderation and true patriotism, this will indeed be the auspicious moraing of a new day, through which the sunlight shall fail in undimned splendor upon our party and upon our people. We shall only reach party streems, permanent and perpetual, as we shall deserve it through conservative, united and patriotic actions, Gentlemen, I ask your kind indulgence when I shall make mistakes, for who is free from them? I invoke your assistance in my efforts to preside fairly and impartially over your deliberations, for were it not my carnest intention to so preside I would never understake this great responsibility, and more particularly I invoke your aid to make of this session one that shall be celebrated for business, for prudence, for fairness and conservative deliberations, that when we go heme we shall merit that plaudits of the people, 'Well done, good and faithful servants.' Again, gentlemen, I thank you with all my heart and await your pleasure.'

Mr. Russell's speech was received with the same demonstrations of happy good.

the same demonstrations of happy good feeling which have so often before been in evidence since the session began yesterday noon. He was sworn by Judge Robinson, of the supreme court. The other elected officers of the house were then sworn in a body. Some sparring between the sections then followed upon minor matters, and the house adjourned to meet at 9 a. m. to-morrow.

a Republican vote, but that he had forestten that it was absolutely necessary that all Democrats should be on hand.

The senate took a recess until I o'clock, when it met and elected as permanent of theirs of the senate the Democratic caucus hominess by a party vote of B to 12.

At the afternoon sitting of the senate a committee, consisting of Senators Poers, of Warren, Yeater, of Petils, Harrison, of Jirelps, Mott, or St. Louis, and Kinnish, of Holt, was appointed to draft suitable resolutions in memory of the late Senator J. C. McCilinis, of St. Louis, Upon motion of lutions in memory of the late Senator J. C. McGinnis, of St. Louis. Upon metion of Senator Baskett, a committee of three was appointed to report upon the number of employes of the senato necessary. Senator Baskett, of Randolph; Senator Dunn, of Lincoln, and Senator Wurdeman, of St. Louis county, were appointed as a committee. Democrats have discovered that 257 employes in the house and senate are entirely unnecessary. As a committee on doorkeeper's torce, Morrissy, of St. Louis; Love, of Jackson, and Busche, of St. Louis, were appointed.

were appointed. The senate adjourned until 10 a. m. to

REFORMS TO BE INAUGURATED.] Marked Changes in the Election Laws of Missouri Will Be Enacted.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 3.—(Special.) Among the St. Louis delegation to-night all Among the St. Louis delegation to-night all the talk is concerning the election law and how to minimize crimes upon the ballot, Ex-Senator Ryan surgests that the registration law in Kansas City and St. Lauis be amended so that every voter shall receive a certificate of registration, which shall show age, nativity, height, complexion and place of residence. And the voter ion and place of residence. And the voter on election day must deposit his certificate of election with the judges of election, by whom it shall be stamped, at the time he deposits his hallot. Another bill proposed is to provide for a dual polling of each precinct by pollers selected by the major political parties (the minor parties to have the same privilege) and such poll shall be taken under out, showing class of residence. the same privilege) and such poil shall be taken under oath, showing place of resi-dence, age, height, complexion, etc., of each voter, and the poils when so taken shall be by such pollers and by the re-corder of voters corrected and revised. When corrected and revised such dual poil shall be copied into the registration books and on the day of election such poll books shall be placed upon the table of the judges of election and as the men vote the names. shall be placed upon the table of the judges of election and as the men vote the names shall be checked. Both of the proposed bills to revise the election law have friends, but neither of them would correct the law as it applies in the other cities of the state nor in the state at large.

To-night the various officers selected in the house meet in secret caucus to ap-portion the patronage they have to the various parts of the state. The Kansas City contingent claims that it was not properly treated, and that Banta should have been elected doorkeeper. As a matter of fact, Mr. Banta made his race against one of the strongest men who applied for an elective position. George Pountain, doorkeeper-elect, has never been defeated in the contractive of the strongest men and the strongest men a ented in any caucus, convention or elec-n. A showing of 38 for Banta to 43 for tion. A showing of 38 for Banta to 43 for Pointain was indeed complimentary. Mr. Banta says now that it seems Kansas City is to be entirely left out in the matter of patronage, and in line with the same sentiment some of the members from Northwest Missouri say that the entire section has been slighted. These inequalities in the distribution of patronage will in all probability be largely equalized in the caucus to-night. The railroad lobby has already put in an appearance. W. H. Phelps was in the city on the afternoon of the lst, and of course his following is with him. But the lobbles, generally speaking, are not yet organized. The general assembly has not yet effected a working or sembly has not yet effected a working or-ganization, and proposed legislation of a corporation character is hardly in an embryo state. The great bunchoc which disturbs the railroads is the shadow of a forthcoming fellow servants; bill, and no one now can say how the senate might stand on it. Cochran, of Buchanan, who gave to it his best energies, is not now a member of the senate; Senator McGinnis is dead, and Senator Stone is not returned. Hence the active affirmative and negative supporters of the bill are gone. But it has friends. Like Banquo's ghost, it will not

A MURDERED WOMAN'S WATCH. Mrs. Matson's Timepiece Leads to Some in the Toils.

Lytton's place in company with another colored man, whom he introduced as Nathan Wood. He asked if Lytton still had the watch and when told that he had, begged him not to tell anybody about it, and he and Wood both premised to see that the watch was redeemed.

At this point the idea accurred to Lytton that this might be the watch of Mrs. Matson. He accordingly laid the matter before the chief of police and afterward before the chief of police and afterward before the chief of the watch as the property of what is the state of the chief of the state of the watch as the property of

Dancers Must Pay the Violinist. Topeka, Kas., Jan. 3.—(Special.) The committee of arrangements for the inaugural ball has made a change in the matter of issuing tickets and invitations. N free tickets will be issued to anyone in the state other than members of the legislature and the outgoins and incoming state offi-cers. Three thousand invitations will be issued, but those invited must pay the ad-mission fee of \$2.50.

United States Court at Fort Scott. The schate met at 10 o'clock this morning and was proceeding with the election of permanent officers, when it was discovered that there were not enough Democratic senators in their scats to clect the caucus nominees.

Senators H. M. Bledsoe and Walker were the two absent members. Senator Bledsoe explained that he was always ready to kill will come up for trial.

TESTIMONY OF T. J. CANNY BEFORE COMMISSIONER EVANS.

REPUBLICAN BALLOTS BURNED.

THEIR PLACES SUPPLIED BY STRAIGHT

FINDLEY DEEPLY INTERESTED. VERY ANXIOUS TO HAVE THE WITNESS

ACT AS ONE OF THE JUDGES.

When and How Ballots Were Stolen From the Hox. Put Into a Stove and Lighted by a Match-The Gang Was in Control.

In the depositions which have been taken n the Jamison-Bremermann contest case before Commissioner Evans the past ten no more sensational evidence has been produced than that given by T. J. Canny, an election judge in the Fifty-second precinct. It was a most convincing story of the boldest election frauds ever perpetrated by the disreputable Demo-cratic gang of Kansas City. An outline of this evidence was given in yesterday's Journal. This morning the first installment of the stenographic report of the testimony is given. It is a startling revelation of ballot box crime. It is as follows:

Pursuant to adjournment, as above stated, on this, the 2d day of January, 1895, the taking of said depositions was continued at the court house of Jackson county, Mo., at Kansas City, in court room of division No. 4, of said court, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day: The parties, contestant and contestee, were present and announced themselves ready to proceed with the taking of testi-

produced, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, deposeth and saith as fol-Direct examination by Mr. Charles E.

Small:
Q. What is your business? A. Printer, working for Hudson-Kimberly at 1014 Wy-andotte street.
Q. How Tong have you lived in Kansas City? A. Since I came back here the last time, it is seven years, I lived here before that

that.
Q. Were you a judge in any precinct at the recent election?
A. Judge of the Fifty-second precinct, of the Ninth ward.
Q. That is at the election held November 6, 1891? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where was the voting place? A. The voting place was near the corner of Fifteenth and Virginia.
Q. On the north side of Fifteenth street?
A. On the north side of Fifteenth street, probably twenty feet from the corner, next to the Lydia Avenue church.

Q. Describe that building where the vot-

Q. Describe that building where the voting was. A. It is a small brick building, probably twelve feet wide and fifteen feet long, something like that, something about that proportion.
Q. One story high? A. One story high.
Q. Glass front? A. The front is glass and there is one door in the middle of the front and one door behavior the area, bins.

Q. It was just one single room, was it? grain bins in there on the west side of

Q. It had been used for a place for selling feed or grain? A. It was just built by Mr. Arnold for the feed and coal business. How many bins were there? A.

They were boarded up until about six feet high; they were boarded up on the sides and the front was open.

Q. And you could waik along in front of these grain bias in the room and sea what was going on in the bins? A. Yes,

G. Were you a Democratic Indige? A. I do not know whicher I was a Democratic or a Republican; I was judge.
G. You don't know whether you were appointed as a Democratic or a Republican? A. No, sir.
G. When were you appointed as far as you know? A. I was appointed as far as I know Sanday night before the election, the

Q. Were you a Democratic judge? A.

ith of November.

Q. When did you, or did you ever, go down to Mr. Gwsley's office and qualify?

A. Well, I was instructed to go down and qualify at Mr. Gwsley's office at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Q. Who teld you to go down? A. Mr.

Q. Who tom you Ed Findley. Q. When did you go to the polling place Q. When and you go to the points place. Threaday morning?
A. A little before 6 o'clock. I shoved the door open myself. Mr. Arnold was not there himself and we had no keys.
Q. Who carried the ballot boxes from

Continued on Page 2.

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